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Genoua, July 31.

WE formerly gave you an account, that upon the *French* Galleys passing by this Port, some difference had happened about the saluting them, which it seems has been so highly resented at the Court of *France*, that we very much apprehend the consequences of it; and things are already come so far, that the said Galleys, and the Squadron of Men of War commanded by the Sieur *du Quesne*, in their return home, came before this City and fired several shot into it, and since we understand that they have orders to take all our Ships they meet at Sea. The Senate has made choice of one of their Body, who they will dispatch to *Paris*, to give the King a true account of things, and to endeavour to compose them, by giving his Majesty any reasonable satisfaction.

Vienna, Aug. 10. The joy which the birth of an Imperial Prince gave this Court, continues to be manifested with all the solemnity possible. On Monday last the Marquis *de Falces*, Ambassador of *Spain*, made his publick Entry here, with great State and splendor. Though the Rebels of *Hungary* are of late become much more considerable, then they were ever before, having drawn together a Body of 15 or 16000 Men, with which they pretend to do great things, yet such care has been taken by the Imperial Generals, to observe every motion they made, that they have hitherto frustrated all their designs, and in a great measure dispersed them.

Copenhagen, Aug 13. The King of *Sueden* having sent a detachment from *Schonen* to joyn his Forces on the side of *Norway*, they had advanced towards *Bahus*, and obliged the Sieur *Guldenlieu* to raise that Siege; after which, the said detachment returned towards *Schonen*, where the Armies continue encamped very near each other, but without any great appearance of action, considering how advantageously the *Suedes* are posted. Yesterday our King returned hither from *Schonen*.

Ditto, Aug. 16 To morrow, as we understand, our King returns to his Army in *Schonen*, which is not hitherto able to relieve *Christianstadt*, by reason the *Suedes* are so very advantageously posted, that it is impossible to attack them. Orders, as we are told, are sent to the Sieur *Guldenlieu* to repair hither, and to bring with him greatest part of the Forces that were employed in the Siege of *Bahus*, which he has been obliged to quit. This day comes news that the Governor of *Christianstadt* has capitulated, and some say that the Capitulation was already agreed, by which the place is to be surrendred, if not relieved in 8 days.

Hamburg, Aug. 19. We have nothing new from *Pomeren*, where it seems the Elector of *Brandenburg* has not yet entred upon any action. We have advice that the *Moscovites* have gained a very great Victory upon the Turks, who it seems had besieged *Czechrin*, and that of the latter 4 or 5000 Men had been killed upon the place.

Francfort, Aug. 14. The usual Post is not yet come from *Strasburg*, which makes us fear that that City is quite shut up by the *French*, and the more, because we hear for certain, that they have made themselves Masters of the two Forts which guards the Bridge on the City side. The Imperialists are preparing a Bridge at *Stolhoffen*, in order to their passing the *Rhine* there, and their marching to the relief of *Strasburg*.

Ditto, Aug. 16. The French having made themselves Masters of *Kiel*, and by that means cut off the communication between *Strasburg* and the Imperial Army, to the great prejudice of the latter, who had there their chief Magazine of Bread, found it had not the effect they expected, which was to oblige the City of *Strasburg* to a strict Neutrality, and for security thereof, the Mareschal *de Crequi*, demanded that the two Forts which remained in their hands on the other side the *Rhine*, should be put into his, which those Magistrates absolutely refusing, and at the same time the Mareschal *de Crequi* understanding that the Imperial Army descended towards *Stolhoffen*, with design to pass the *Rhine* there, he resolved to prevent them, and having caused the said Fort of *Kiel* to be demolished, the Village of that name and part of the Bridge of *Strasburg* to be burnt, he marched to *Altenheim*, where the whole French Army repassed the *Rhine*, and approached to *Strasburg* the 10 instant, and having again sent to the Magistrates of that City to have their final answer, and not receiving it to his satisfaction, he caused the two Forts on that side called the *Rhinescans* and the Blockhouse to be attacked, which were defended two days, when the Garrison had orders to retire, having first withdrawn the Cannon, as they did; Since which they have not attempted any thing further, though we had 2 days since a report here that they had formally besieged the City of *Strasburg*, which is without ground. The Duke of *Lorrain* continues encamped on the other side of the *Rhine* at *Stolhoffen*, where he having commanded Count *Montecuculi* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Grana* to pass the *Rhine* to secure the Bridge they were making there, he was surprized by the French and routed by them. We have just now advice that Major-General *Schultz* has passed the *Rhine* at *Statmatten* with 4000 Men, and that the Duke of *Lorrain* will likewise pass there with the whole Army, so soon as several fresh Battallions, he expects, had joyned his Army.

Strasburg. Aug. 15. The Mareschal *de Crequi* continues with his Army in our Neighborhood, and does extreamly alarm us, however our fears are not altogether so great as they were, since we have got 5000 Imperialists in the place, which are commanded by the Baron *de Mercy*, who has made frequent sallies, and fallen upon two Convoys that were going to the *French* Army, and hath taken several Wagons laden with Provisions. The *French* burn and destroy all they